

The China Mail

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1882.

日八廿月二十年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

LONDON.—E. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Pall Mall, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GAELIN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINEKEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. DA MELLO & Co., Seaton, CAMPBELL & Co., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Fenchow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1818.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..... £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND..... £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURGON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARBELLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LIVON, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG,
NANTH, SHANGAI, FOOCHEW,
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credit on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4% "

" 12 " " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND..... 2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. DR. C. FORBES, Esq.

H. HOPFUS, Esq.

W. R. REINERS, Esq.

H. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

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CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, drawn on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company, £1,000,000 Sterling, of which is paid up £100,000.

Reserve Fund, up to £120,000.

Annual Income, £250,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this Date and during the Absence of Mr. J. BRADLEY SMITH, Mr. D. MACLAURIN will Act as SECRETARY of the Company.

WM. REINERS,

Chairman,
Board of Directors.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

M. R. FREDERICK DEBLOIS BUSH is Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE H. WHEELER is authorized to Sign our Name.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st January, 1882.

NOTICE.

M. R. LAMKE has been Admitted a PARTNER in my Firm, and the Business will be carried on from this date, under the Name of

STEJL & LAMKE.

R. STEJL

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by MESSRS. KYNOCH & Co., of Witton, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents for the MITSU-BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at This Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents for the MITSU-BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at This Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

Auctions.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT NOON of

MONDAY,

the 20th February, 1882, at the Offices of

Messrs. HUGHES & LUGGE, Hongkong.

(On account of the concern.)

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP

"P. A. K. H. O. I."

as she now lies Sunk in AMOY HARBOR.

For further Particulars, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, S. S. "Pahk."

Hongkong, January 28, 1882.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET, "KUHRHAJAN," NO. 10, ALEXANDER ROAD.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, NO. 5, SEYOUNG TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

Quarts, £17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints, £16 per 2 doz.

Also, SILLERY MOUSSEAU (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

For Sale.

OLD BRANDY **.

The Chemical Analysis has proved to me that M. M. Müller Frères Brandy is made exclusively of wine, and the delicacy of its flavor shows that it is from the best growth.

"ROBINSON,

"Secon Analyse of the Courts,

Member of the Hygienic Society of Bordeaux."

BRUNNE & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

For Sale—Just Received.

BEST INDIAN SILVER JEWELRY,

of various kinds.

INDIAN CASHMERE SHAWLS.

SMOKING CAPS.

RUMPOOREE CHUDERS; and

CASHMERE CLOTH, assorted, for

LADIES' DRESSES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

N. M. KHANIMA,

8 and 10, Peel Street

Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 1881.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE now a NEW and LARGE STOCK in the following Departments, viz.—
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

CHOCOLATE & BLACKWELLS, HUNTER & PALMER'S, and AMERICAN BISCUITS and CRACKNELL'S, SCOTCH OAT CAKES, MACKENZIE'S ALBERT BISCUITS; NEW MUSCATEL RAISINS and JORDAN ALMONDS, ELVAS PLUMS, DESSERT FRUIT in Syrup, NOYEAU and BRANDY; STILTON, GORGONZOLA, PINE-APPLE and ALBERT CHEESE; New COSAQUES and CONFETTIONERY.

BRANDIES.—COEUR-VINCENT, EXHAWK'S, and UNIVERSAL.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.CHRISTMAS STORES AND
NEW AND SEASONABLE
GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.

METZ FRUIT.

ASSORTED COSAQUES.

GAILLARD & HOWSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRENTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

STEAMER "Glenfiddich."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TRUSSONAT'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILBERTS.

COCAOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LINDNER & ENR'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUFFLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE—MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BRAUW.

SIGNEY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEDDERICK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

IMB. GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SAUCONNE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SAUCONNE'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).

HUNTS' PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BUQUIT DUTOCHER & Co.'s WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LI'L WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BOKER'S AND ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMEIROS and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Fresh ROLL BUTTER.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Russian CAVIAR.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-MACKEREL in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.

Assorted Game VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sauces.

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

" Lunch TONGUE.

McCurdy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Geo. TURTLE in 24 lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA

RACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

COTTIES.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

COORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

Fin's New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING AND SAIL-MAKING promptly

executed.

Hongkong, January 25, 1882.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUZIE, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES,
MARSEILLE, AND PORTS OF
BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

AUGO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.ON MONDAY the 27th of February,
1882, Noon, the Company's S.
IRAQ ALI DUDY, Commandant PARFAUT,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.Cargo will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.Shipping Orders will be granted until
Next of 26th February.Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 26th February, 1882. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 15, 1882. feb27

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 1st March, 1882, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, at
Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1882. 10m82

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF STETTIN.THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to Grant Insurances against FIRE
at Current Rates.Agents will be received on board until
4 p.m. on the 28th instant. Particulars
will be received at the office until 6 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.F. E. FOSTER,
Gen. Agent for China & Japan.

Hongkong, February 7, 1882.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Goldmine at 2
per cent. non premium, per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama, on
SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1882,
at 3 p.m.Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full, and will be received at
the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.A REDUCTION of 25% made on all
RETURN PASSENGER ORDERS ISSUED.Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Cus-
toms, San Francisco.It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.Subscription 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 62 cents) \$12 per annum.Order should be sent to Geo. MURRAY
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, later than noon of the day the
English Mail Steamer leaves.Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be

food would be eagerly utilized by the great majority of the population who are now precluded from such a diet by economic considerations. The position, as regards contiguity, of three such centres of demand as Hongkong, Macao, and Canton is extremely favorable to a trial shipment; and we command this undeveloped source of a branch trade to the attention of those who make countries their concern.

The Ceylon Observer says:—Sir J. P. Hennessy can have little chance of promotion, at any rate to "the first of Crown Colonies," when we find the Radical Echo (equally with the Conservative St. James's Gazette) down upon him after this fashion:—The announcement that Sir John Pope Hennessy is to be relieved of the government of Hongkong can be expected, after the complaints which have recently reached the Colonial Office. From all accounts, public business in the island has fallen into utter confusion owing to the inability of the Governor to work amicably with any of those who are associated with him in the conduct of affairs. In Hongkong, as at Barbados, Sir John Hennessy has descended to practices which, to put it mildly, are open to misconstruction.

This must be read in the light of the Daily News' contradiction of Governor Hennessy's record; but it is indicative of the fact that all parties at Hongkong now realize what we in Hongkong have been enduring, and the need that existed for relief.

TOLERATION amongst the Catholics down about Sydney does not amount to much. A Michael Fitzpatrick died suddenly, and was buried in a Catholic Cemetery, but the rites of Christian burial were too good for a heretic who had advocated the Public Schools Act.

It will doubtless interest an important section of our reader, to learn that kerosine has been successfully employed as a preventive of incrustation in boilers. The quantity of oil used for the purpose is one pint after every washing-out, and the good effect produced is said to result from the oil causing the sediment to collect like a milky substance, which can be blown off from the sludge cock, or otherwise easily removed.

ANOTHER use has been discovered for the telephone. The Pall Mall Gazette states that a wealthy invalid lady who was unable to attend church, has had one of these handy instruments laid down between her house and the chapel, so that she may have the benefit of the service. This method of attending Church may prove to be very useful, as should the pastor prove too long-winded, the listener may at any moment shut off the communication, and thus be relieved of what is considered by many to be a considerable nuisance.

Poor Dion Boucicault has been involved in the calamities which have of late afflicted Ireland and Irishmen. He has written two new plays of a thoroughly Irish character, but he fears that if he presents the pieces on the metropolitan stage they will be hissed off the boards. In fact Mr Boucicault is of opinion "that Irish matter is regarded as a constitutional disease more infectious and more virulent than small-pox." If this be so, the unfortunate dramatist had better turn the bent of his mind from Irish to English life.

THE Governor General of Portuguese India has stated officially that the effect of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty was so little understood in Goa, that in one dependency there was an inexplicable panic as to its entailing, by an increase of the cost of the necessities of life, untold famine and misery with all their attendant calamities. This is, certainly, a candid acknowledgment after nearly four centuries of European rule. It is satisfactory to learn that none of these forbodings were realized, that the general provisions of the Treaty have worked well, and that the benefits conferred by the Extradition and Monetary Convention of the same have proved of special benefit to both countries.

It is worthy of note, that planting Neem trees—*azadirachta*—around a Bungalow secure for its residents immunity from fever. The virtue ascribed to this tree, as regards fever-dispelling, are undoubtedly. The recommendations to its use here, in Hongkong, are that the plant is easily raised, and its ever-green foliage constitutes a garden ornament. There is little novelty in this suggestion, as we have heard before of a screen of live-bamboo proving effectual in shutting off fever from buildings unhealthily located in this Colony. There are other advantages, however, claimed for the "Neem." A valuable oil is extracted from the seed, and the juice from the bark and leaves may be taken both as a fabric and vermifuge. In some countries the seeds may be had for the gathering, and we hope that the tree-planting branch of our Forest Department may be induced to give the subject their attention.

"BRUT KUFA" writing in the Coolie Herald says:—The Chinese miners are leaving in swarms, and the Chinese storekeepers must follow. I would not regret the exodus if we were getting even a fourth of the number of Europeans, but I prefer even Chinese to blacks and wallabies. Admiral Ting said in England that the energies of the Chinese Empire are to be strained for years in building such a navy and organizing such an army as will not only protect its vast territory, but command respect and justice from other powers. He also said that China would, in imitation of European Powers, extend protection to her children all over the world; and Prince Kung says that so long as the Australian colonies form part of Great Britain the

latter is responsible for seeing that they observe their treaties with other powers. We may soon have to choose between abolition of the Poll-tax; and independence, our coasts ravaged and our commerce destroyed by a Chinese fleet. I am not Philo-Chinese, but respect the logic of their rulers in this controversy.

PEOPLE up north in Japan do not seem to have a high opinion of the sailors belonging to that navy which is shortly going to make the world wonder. The Tokyo News of February 3rd, says:—John Chinaman was in high "fettle" yesterday. A live Minister, and a real Chinese man-of-war built in the Flower Land and therefore much superior to anything produced by the outside barbarians, quite upset the usually placid demeanour of the local representatives of the Colonial Empire. The remarkable State carriage and the more remarkable coachman and coachman's hat which figured

so prominently when the British Prince landed here recently, were borrowed for the occasion, and the resident Chinese population turned out to a man, woman and child to witness His Excellency Li disembark and proceed to his Consulate. We feel a pardonable repugnance to wounding the susceptible epidermis of our celestial friends, and shall therefore refrain from giving any further particulars of the official landing. But at the same time we cannot help remarking that we were most terribly disappointed in the appearance of the Yunnan sailors. Instead of the smart, appropriate, and thoroughly workmanlike clothing everywhere associated with a man-of-war's man, the Chinese sailors are encumbered with about the most hideous garb perverted ingenuity ever invented.

In concluding, Governor Hennessy may be forgiven for indulging in a little human weakness re "self." He naïvely informs us that he has passed an examination at one of the Inns of Court, and, with his well-known reticence, does not add anything about being "called to the Bar." We can overlook the modesty with which he introduces himself to notice, finally, by ostensible sympathy for the heretofore misunderstood celestial.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL STATEMENT. [CONTRIBUTED.]

It may, perhaps, be instructive, if not edifying, to revert once again to that elaborate tissue of disingenuous argument—unique induction—the Governor's "Annual Statement." Sir John Pope Hennessy, with characteristic assurance, would have us believe that the revenue and progress of the Colony have, under his executive control and skilful management, risen with a growth and rapidity unparalleled in the financial history of nations. In our respect, it has certainly obtained notoriety, viz., that, under his administration, large accumulations of surplus income have been made—purchased—at a cost which must seriously affect the welfare of the Colony. Following the Governor on this head of his Report, we find him, after first declaring—doubtless, by way of a blind—that he would not include the extraordinary receipts for land \$209,428, with the ordinary revenue, immediately afterwards adding the figure on to take credit for the increase of "more than a quarter of a million": "More" in this case only means \$5,428! Governor Hennessy forgets, or rather ignores, the fact that the normal condition of affairs in Hongkong—which is altogether the growth of thirty years' British rule—should be "progress, comparatively great." Any improvement, therefore, in the income of the Colony finds explanation in its unavoidable growth, and the advance of trade—circumstances over which he could not have had any control. But to proceed with the Governor's figures, specially selected for his own purposes, and manipulated to best effect. In the year 1871, Sir William Robinson, the Governor of Singapore, drew my attention to the fact that the Emigration Office at Hongkong passed as "free emigrants under contract of service," certain Chinese girls, some of whom had been purchased in Hongkong, and some of whom had sold themselves for considerable sums in a verbal contract to do service for two years, sometimes three years, as prostitutes in the licensed brothels of Singapore. The United States Consul in Hongkong represented to me also, more than once, that in endeavoring to check the traffic to California of Chinese girls who had entered into verbal contracts of brothel service, he felt compelled to rely on the assistance of the Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital.

To some of these representations Capt. Thomsett answered words similar to what he uses in the first report of his own (dated 20th July 1880), he now submits to your Lordship, viz.,—

"Kidnapped cases can be stopped, but no others, unless it can be proved that a written contract has been entered into."

* * * * *

"Although I entertain no doubt as to the accuracy of the opinions given by Mr. Bramston and Mr. O'Malley that there may be a verbal as well as a written contract of service, I have referred Captain Thomsett's letter to the Attorney-General for a report."

EXTRACT FROM DESPATCH DATED DOWNTOWN STREET, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1881, FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR MR. POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 126 of the 18th of August enclosing a letter from Captain Thomsett relative to the company engaged a regular staff of coolies, and each coolie kept his own uniform.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

STRIPPING A JINRIKISHA OF THE BRASSES.

Tong Aping, coolie, was convicted of tearing brass, coolie, was convicted of tearing brass off a jinrikisha, was standing in Soot's Lane, and which belonged to Fung Akum, merchant. An officer of the Court said that the defendant was sentenced yesterday to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for a similar offence.

The Magistrate sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, to commence after the expiration of the previous sentence.

A DISPERSE ROBBER.

Chu Akwai, hawker, was charged with stealing one sheet, and four blankets from Kowloon Barracks, and also with being in possession of deadly weapons at Yau Ma Tei on the 16th instant.

The main point at issue appears to be what constituted a contract of service, and I concur generally with you in thinking that it is not necessary that every such contract should be in writing; indeed, that such has always been the view held by Government is proved by the fact that it has been held necessary to examine each so-called free emigrant before allowing him to proceed on board; and care must be taken that these examinations are not allowed to become less searching than they were intended to be, and to degenerate into a mere form.

The further question then arises whether an advance of passage money and an undertaking to repay it constitutes a contract of service, and it appears to me that in some cases it does, in others it does not.

"In my opinion an advance of money from one man to another for passage expenses which the borrower is to repay out of his wages, does not amount to a contract of service, even though the arrangement be reduced to writing; on the other hand a similar advance which is to be worked out in service to the creditor or to any person whom the creditor may name, constitutes a contract of service, even though the arrangement be not embodied in writing."

"I am unable to see that the opinions of the Attorney-General referred to in these papers are at variance with the propositions thus stated, and it may be laid down to be the duty of the Emigration Officer to satisfy himself as far as possible on what terms in any case the loan has been obtained by the so-called free Emigrant; whether on simple condition of repayment or on that of working out the debt by service to a specified person or persons."

We reserve our comments on "water-supply" and "sanitation"; and now purpose dealing with the statistics of health.

The Governor's assertion that the mortality

and sickness among the troops is generally greater than that of the civil population, is at variance with his subsequent figures, as well as Indian and Straits statistics on these points. The results derived from figures relative to the male population, alone, cannot serve as a criterion of the whole, as "infant mortality" is a serious item in the vital statistics of the East. Regarding the figures adduced by the Governor in connection with a certain class of diseases, Sir John Hennessy is aware of the fact that the protection undertaken to be given by the Ordinance should secure immunity from contagion, and that the occurrence of infection necessarily involves relations from which the better feeling of the British soldier results. Hence, secrecy and self-euro, are, in a measure, forced upon those whom the Act is intended to benefit.

The remainder of the Governor's "Statement" calls for no special notice—being chiefly devoted to self-laudation. Everything possible is made to enhance the usefulness of Sir John Hennessy who loses no opportunity. The idea of combining the numerous irrigation and drainage works of India with those intended to be carried out on the sea face of the Colony by private agents would have occurred to no one else. It is a singular characteristic of the "great mind" which presides over the destinies of the Colony!

No Government can be justified in surrounding a water frontage in, and indispensable to a commercial port. It belongs to the community at large, and is held in trust for such interests by Government. In other parts of the British Empire there are special organizations for maintaining these rights, by regularly constituted "Port Trusts" and "Commissioners." But, it is hardly necessary to dilate further on a fatigued measure.

In concluding, Governor Hennessy may be forgiven for indulging in a little human weakness re "self." He naïvely informs us that he has passed an examination at one of the Inns of Court, and, with his well-known reticence, does not add anything about being "called to the Bar." We can overlook the modesty with which he introduces himself to notice, finally, by ostensible sympathy for the heretofore misunderstood celestial.

CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

The following extracts appear in last Saturday's Gazette:

EXTRACTS FROM DESPATCH NO. 126, OF THE 18TH AUGUST, 1881, FROM GOVERNOR SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G. TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

"The Harbour Master's letter to your Lordship ostensibly raises a question very proper for the Emigration Office to raise, namely, what is a contract of service under our immigration laws and the instructions of the Secretary of State. On that point he and I do not agree, for he thinks a contract of service must be a written contract."

"For some years he was in the habit of passing as 'free emigrants under no contract of service whatever' the Chinese who were taken to Honolulu after entering into verbal agreements in Hongkong that they would work off their passage money by two years' service on the sugar plantations of the Sandwich Islands.

"When this was brought to my notice by some Chinese gentlemen in 1878, I issued my order to the Emigration Office to raise, namely, what is a contract of service under our immigration laws and the instructions of the Secretary of State. On that point he and I do not agree, for he thinks a contract of service must be a written contract."

"In the year 1871, Sir William Robinson, the Governor of Singapore, drew my attention to the fact that the Emigration Office at Hongkong passed as 'free emigrants under contract of service,' certain Chinese girls, some of whom had been purchased in Hongkong, and some of whom had sold themselves for considerable sums in a verbal contract to do service for two years, sometimes three years, as prostitutes in the licensed brothels of Singapore. The United States Consul in Hongkong represented to me also, more than once, that in endeavoring to check the traffic to California of Chinese girls who had entered into verbal contracts of brothel service, he felt compelled to rely on the assistance of the Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital.

"To some of these representations Capt. Thomsett answered words similar to what he uses in the first report of his own (dated 20th July 1880), he now submits to your Lordship, viz.,—

"Kidnapped cases can be stopped, but no others, unless it can be proved that a written contract has been entered into."

* * * * *

"Although I entertain no doubt as to the accuracy of the opinions given by Mr. Bramston and Mr. O'Malley that there may be a verbal as well as a written contract of service, I have referred Captain Thomsett's letter to the Attorney-General for a report."

EXTRACT FROM DESPATCH DATED DOWNTOWN STREET, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1881, FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR MR. POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 126 of the 18th of August enclosing a letter from Captain Thomsett relative to the company engaged a regular staff of coolies, and each coolie kept his own uniform.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

STRIPPING A JINRIKISHA OF THE BRASSES.

Tong Aping, coolie, was convicted of tearing brass, coolie, was convicted of tearing brass off a jinrikisha, was standing in Soot's Lane, and which belonged to Fung Akum, merchant. An officer of the Court said that the defendant was sentenced yesterday to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for a similar offence.

The Magistrate sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, to commence after the expiration of the previous sentence.

A DISPERSE ROBBER.

Chu Akwai, hawker, was charged with stealing one sheet, and four blankets from Kowloon Barracks, and also with being in possession of deadly weapons at Yau Ma Tei on the 16th instant.

The main point at issue appears to be what constituted a contract of service, and I concur generally with you in thinking that it is not necessary that every such contract should be in writing; indeed, that such has always been the view held by Government is proved by the fact that it has been held necessary to examine each so-called free emigrant before allowing him to proceed on board; and care must be taken that these examinations are not allowed to become less searching than they were intended to be, and to degenerate into a mere form.

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"In my opinion an advance of money from one man to another for passage expenses which the borrower is to repay out of his wages, does not amount to a contract of service, even though the arrangement be reduced to writing; on the other hand a similar advance which is to be worked out in service to the creditor or to any person whom the creditor may name, constitutes a contract of service, even though the arrangement be not embodied in writing."

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We reserve our comments on "water-supply" and "sanitation"; and now purpose dealing with the statistics of health.

The Governor's assertion that the mortality

Law Notice. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG. (Before the Full Court.)

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. Friday, 17th Feb., 11 a.m.—J. J. da Gama & J. E. Pitman—Suit No. 26—Petition by the plaintiff for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

SUPREME COURT. IN PROBATE JURISDICTION. (Before the Hon. Francis Snowden, Acting Chief Justice.)

Thursday, Feb. 16.

In the goods of Kong Achoo, deceased, Mr. Wotton, of Messrs. Berton and Wotton, applied for probate, on behalf of the petitioner Kong Akwei, and stated that all the papers had been handed over to the Registrar. Probate was granted.

IN BANKRUPTCY. (Before the Hon. F. Snowden, Acting Chief Justice.)

Thursday, Feb. 16.

Petition of Ho Yik Chi to be adjudicated bankrupt.

Mr. Mossop, of Messrs. Denays and Mossop, said the bankrupt was part owner of the U1 Loy Sing piece-goods shop in Jervois Street; and ascribed his bankruptcy to the fact of having contracted to buy certain property, and at the same time contracted to sell the same property, receiving the sum of \$1,000 in bargain money.

Owing to a failure in completing the contract with the owner of the property he was sued for the return of the bargain money, execution was granted and the shop was seized; he was then forced into bankruptcy.

His Lordship granted adjudication.

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Intimations.

Visitors' Column.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far-East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the paper be in demand, and the circulation justify such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon all the Sciences.

Ethnology, Natural History, History,

Literature, Mythology, Manœuvres and

Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.

of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the

Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"

generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,

French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-

tuguese, are admissible. Endeavours

are made to reward a sum in each

number of the contents of the most recent

works bearing on Chinese matters. Great

attention is also paid to the Review

department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes," head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries, or are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished data concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*.—“This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Sie King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, in which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Sung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that “Notes” and “Queries” are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst which also, are to be found the government and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, based upon their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obscurant in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

SHARE LIST. QUOTATIONS. Feb. 16, 1882.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations, Csh.
BANKS.							1pm ex div.
H.K. and Shai.	40,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 63,630.45	40	* 111 @ 112 %
INSURANCES.							
Nth-China Ins.	1,000	TL 600	TL 238,600	TL 251,064.91	TL 75	TL 1175 p. sh.	
Yangtze Ins.	2,000	TL 350	TL 500	TL 488.56	TL 18,447.56	12 1/2	TL 830
Union Ins. Soc.	500	TL 2,500	TL 500	TL 381,787.83	TL 477,688.58	TL 44,271	TL 600
China Traders' Insurance.	600	TL 1,600	TL 600	TL 500	TL 475,000	TL 91,928.43	TL 20% TL 1600
Chin. Ins. Office.	10,000	TL 200	TL 200	TL 100	TL 100	TL 85	TL 85 per share
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	TL 1,600	TL 200	TL 100	TL 100	TL 67	TL 620
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	TL 1,000	TL 200	TL 800	TL 220,847.61	TL 571	TL 670
China Fire Ins.	3,000	TL 500	TL 100	TL 433	TL 384.83	TL 103,029.68	TL 18% TL 500

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, —Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, General Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seminary's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boudoir, —Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Stores Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

STORES, BOOKS, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EVAN, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

GENERAL TAFFY OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIN BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. 1 Hour, ... 20 cts.

Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

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Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 0.85

Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pak-fok-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50

Three Coolies, ... 1.20

Two Coolies, ... 1.00

Return (direct or by Pak-fok-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 0.85

Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip Peak, ... \$0.70 each Coolie. (12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

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Hour, ... 10 cents.

Half day, ... 35 cents.

Day, ... 50 cents.

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picks, per Day, ... \$3.00

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picks, per Load, ... 2.00

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picks, per Day, ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600

picks, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ku Boat of

300 picks, per Day, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ku Boat of

300 picks, per Load, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ku Boat of

300 picks, Half Day, ... 50

SAMPANS.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... 20

Half-an-Hour, ... 10

After 6 P.M., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOKIES.

Scale of Hires for Street Cookies.

One Day, ... 33 cents

Half Day, ... 20

Three Hours, ... 12

One Hour, ... 5

Half Hour, ... 3

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Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.

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